Richmond Times-Dispatch

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TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1915.

Extending Its Usefulness

TUNE 1, when the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank will inaugurate its clearing plan, under which it will undertake the collection of checks on member banks in the Fifth District, will see a wide extension of the usefulness of this institution. It may be expected that eventually the bank, in connection with its colleagues, will undertake the collection of checks of members throughout the whole system.

Free collection of checks will be a boon to those business men who have not enjoyed it in the past. It is true, as Governor Seav says, that the expense of such collection has fallen usually on the wrong parties to the transaction. The old methods have had other and grave disadvantages. It is pleasant to observe the Richmond Reserve Bank taking the lead in their amendment.

Light on Gas Works Lease

ET it be hoped that the Administrative - Board will disappoint the prophets and not content itself with a simple recommendation to Council that the offers to lease the Gas Works, that are now pending, be rejected. Let it be hoped that the board will favor the public with an extended explanation of just why it takes this stand. The matter is an interesting one, and the

board claims to be possessed of special information. It should share its knowledge with the less-informed elements of the community, so that all of us may benefit. A simple statement that it thinks the lease offers should be rejected would hardly prove convincing.

We trust, at any rate, that the board's reason for opposing the lease is not the same as that of Arthur Glasgow-who wants the city to retain control because control accentuates the need of radical reform in the methods of municipal government.

Defense of the Pine Trees

T is a good thing that we have a Forestry Department in this State under the charge a competent expert. While the pine woods f Virginia are neither as valuable nor as characteristic as those of North Carolinawille we do not take our very name from the that of the pine-yet they are valuable Bough and well worth conserving in pine forests are at present menaced by Le invasion of the European pine-shoot moth, n insect which has worked immense damage in the forests of Continental Europe. It is a small orange-red moth with wings. Its larvae feed on pine buds and the twigs of young trees:

The larvae attack trees between the ages of six and fifteen years, and occasionally other trees up to the age of thirty.

The pine-shoot moth was accidentally introduced into this country on some imported pine twigs. Its raids were almost immediately observed on Long Island, though at first the experts did not know what to attribute the blight to. As soon as they discovered the presence of the pine-shoot moth, measures were taken to protect the country from the foreign danger. The Department of Agriculture has forbidden the importation of European pine trees after July 1, 1915, under a quarantine order. It is difficult, however, to tell how far the pest has extended itself, and the Virginia Forestry Department may be called on for a vigorous defense of the native pine.

Sane Provision for Defense

E VENTS of the last ten days have brought home to most of us the need of strengthening the country's naval and military establishments. Danger is so great and so obvious, indeed, that the pendulum may swing backward. From a wise disinclination to burden our people with militarism's fearful load-an attitude of mind that found expression, perhaps, in parsimony rather than economy in providing for national defensethere is a possibility now that we shall suc-

cumb to the clamoring of the jingo mob. It was fine and encouraging to read the speeches of Secretary Daniels and Admiral Fletcher, delivered the other night at the dinner given in New York to the officers of the Atlantic Fleet; it was fine to share, as all of them must have done, the spirit of sturdy optimism that animated the letter of Admiral Dewey, read on the same occasion; but all of us agree that our navy should be placed in a condition of maximum efficiency.

Admiral Fletcher thinks there must be larger provision of torpedo-boat destroyers. submarines and fast cruisers. In vessels of the latter type, particularly, our navy is woefully deficient, and the deficiency should be remedied. The fine work done by the Navy Department under the direction of Secretary Daniels requires to be encouraged and expanded. Congress should make provision for a larger personnel, both commissioned and enlisted. More attention ought to be given the naval militia of the States and larger numbers of regular officers assigned to their drill and instruction

So with the army. Secretary Garrison's moderate and sensible program, involving

the addition of 25,000 or 30,000 men to the regular establishment, invites approval. We think ourselves that the officers' corps should be so increased, in addition to those officers made necessary by new formations, as to permit the assignment of skilled military instructors, on a more generous scale, to the National Guard. We think the National Guard should be knit more closely to the army, and that larger provision should be made for its pay and maintenance. Certainly artillery and cavalry organizations ought to be supplied with horses, so that they may learn to maneuver as they would be required to do in war.

In both army and navy aviation must receive real encouragement. If, as has been suggested, American manufacturers of aircraft have not developed the type modern conditions approve, the government had better go in the manufacturing business for itself. Somehow, it will have to acquire the machines and train the men to use them.

These reforms seem both needed and obvious. They involve relatively small additions to our permanent establishment, but carried out in good faith would provide a navy reasonably adequate to the defense of our coasts and an army that would supply a first line of defense in case of attack. They place the emphasis where under our system and with our traditions it should be placedon the National Guard.

We can do what is necessary without going war crazy or defense mad-and that which is necessary ought to be done.

With Germany Alone

T is suggested in some of the dispatches from Washington that, in response to President Wilson's note, Germany will agree to the abandonment of submarine warfare, on condition that the United States insist on the right of neutrals to convey foodstuffs to German ports. It is inconceivable that this offer, should it be made, will meet with the administration's acceptance or approval.

The differences with Germany, which led to the President's splendid declaration of American rights, are with Germany alone. They constitute in themselves a perfect and impregnable cause of action. The wrongs we have suffered are not condoned by British violations of other principles of international law, nor shall we endure the danger of their repetition, nor accept guarantees of their discontinuance which are made conditional on the acts or policies of a third party. We shall not permit our citizens to be transformed into hostages for British observance of a rule of conduct that Germany lays down.

Under international law, it ought to be remembered, the allies have an unassailable right to blockade the German coast. It is true that, in response to the German submarine policy, the allies have adopted a form of blockade not hitherto recognized, and have undertaken to extend this blockade, in effect, to neutral as well as to enemy coasts. That is an invasion of neutral prerogatives, against which this government has protested strenuously and against which it will continue to protest, but the injury inflicted is utterly unlike, whether in character or degree, that involved in the wanton destruction of defenseless American lives.

Germany must meet our terms directly. If an offer to arbitrate the questions at issue be accompanied by a promise to suspend, while the arbitration is in progress, the methods of warfare from which our protest springs, it may be acceptable. Indeed, as has been suggested before on this page, it would be difficult for the United States to decline arbitration when the proposal is accompanied by an agreement to abandon submarine attacks on merchant shipping.

We would guarantee in this fashion that future safety of our nationals on the high seas that was the principal object of Mr. Wilson's note. Certainly, we have no desire to emulate Germany in professing scorn for and indifference to the views and opinions of other enlightened nations. Certainly, also, we cannot be distrustful of the finding of any arbitral board that could be selected. Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just," and America should have no hesitancy in submitting its cause to the judgment of honest men, as it would have no hesitancy, in the more dreadful alternative, of submitting that cause to the arbitrament of the sword.

We discuss these matters at this length because they are the subject of present speculation. If, however, we were ourselves to hazard a guess at the nature of the German reply, it would be that the note from the Wilhelmstrasse will contain the very proposition that America cannot accept-the suggestion that this nation become the dagger at Britain's throat. Doubtless, there will be an adequate number of fine phrases and expressions of regret, but we shall be surprised to find it meeting the issue with the frankness the situation demands.

Decision, however, rests with Berlin. The Kaiser and his advisers, with the President's note before their eyes and the unanimous approval of that note by American sentiment within their consciousness, must cast the die.

Pan-American Finance

IN the stress of war news we are likely to forget that on May 24 one of the most important conferences ever held in this country will begin in Washington. This is the Pan-American Financial Conference, called by Secretary McAdoo. Eighteen of the twenty. American republics will be represented.

This conference is the first great effort on the part of this country to take advantage of the unprecedented opportunity offered by the war for bringing the United States into closer contact, commercially and otherwise, with South America. The specific purpose is to improve banking facilities, so that the Latin-American republics can trade on advantageous terms with this country. At present South America is a commercial tributary of England; we have little more connection with our sister continent than we have with Asia. In the past the United States has been unpopular with the South American republics. Although it has been only the Monroe Doctrine and English support of the Monroe Doctrine which have stood between South America and attempted conquest by outside powers, the United States has never received the slightest credit for its efforts in support of South American independence. We have usually been regarded with suspicion, if not with ill-will, by our southern neighbors, who,

nevertheless, owe their existence to us. This estrangement is partly our own fault. We have made no serious attempt to gain the business and friendship of South America. Our efforts in that line have been sporadic. In 1889 Secretary of State Blaine convened the first great conference of American republics, but this promising afart was never followed up. The opportunity is ours again to win the trade and friendship of our south ern sisters.

SONGS AND SAWS

No Frills, Anyhow. Some folks insist That Italy's missed The path of faith and duty; She will not fight For "truth" or "right," Or other moral beauty.



The hopes of Rome Lie closer home To facts - eschewing fan-She'll saunter in When she can win And take the fewest chances.

The time to make A single protestation, Except that she Is bound to be A somewhat larger nation.

Her simple song

Of course is wrong-It violates tradition-Always before Each nation swore 'Twas free from raw ambition.

But after all If Truth should bawl message from the steeples, Would she not say That Italy's way
Is that of other peoples?

The Pessimist Says:

It never rains but it pours. That is why we have the European war, revolution in Mexico, uprisings in Portugal, oppression in China and the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit all at the same

Modesty.

He-Why are you always reminding me that you might have married some one clse?

She—I don't recall that early error of judgment so much on your account as on my own. want to preserve in myself a proper intellectual humility.

Financial Precaution.

"Can't you close up that little account you "I could but for one thing. Because of the unsettled condition of our foreign affairs I have felt compelled to declare a moratorium."

Nearly All.

Grubbs—Is Jinks very much of a jingo? Stubbs—I should say he is. In fact, you might ay he is typical of the whole brood. He is very anxious that everybody shall go to war except

> Out of Character.
> It really is quite curious—
> No matter what you say—
> That all the folks penurious should give themselves away.
>
> THE TATTLER.

War News Fifty Years Ago

(Firom Newspaper Files, May 18, 1865.)

A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says the public here manifests utmost enthusiasm over the capture of Jefferson Davis, Some timid politicians, however, express a wish that he had escaped to foreign parts, or been shot and killed while trying to escape. They seem to fear that his possession may be embarrassing to the United States government.

It is now understood that Mr. Davis and the other officials of the Confederate government captured with him have been conveyed to Savannah, and from there they will be taken by steamer to Fortress steamer to Fortress Monroe.

The trial of the so-called Lincoln conspirators The trial of the so-called Lincoln conspirators is dragging its slow length along in Washington. The trial is being held behind closed doors, and The trial is being held behind closed doors, and as yet no reporters for the newspapers are admitted. Therefore no definite news can be given, but it may be anticipated. The so-called court has been constructed for a purpose, and that purpose is well defined. The court was assembled to convict, and convict it will. No one arraigned before it can hope to escape the gallows. All are doomed, and were doomed before the trials commenced.

A dispatch from Nashville, Tenn., says Governor Joseph Brown, of Georgia, was arrested last Monday in that city and has been made a prisoner of war. Governor Brown was in 1881 prisoner of war. Governor Brown was in 1881 a vigorous secessionist, and continued so to be for all of the war, so says the dispatch; but his opposition in the last days of the war to the Confederate administration, and especially to the peculiar methods of President Dayls, are urged as somewhat of a palliation in his case. Anyhow, Governor Brown is now a prisoner, and he will have to take care of himself. He has always taken good care of himself, and the supposition is that he will continue so to do. The Governor is a sly old codger, and it will The Governor is a sly old codger, and it we be strange if the Yankees get the best of him. Major-General Emory, commanding the De-

partment of West Virginia, has issued an order offering to all Confederate officers and soldiers o surrender within a given length of time same terms accorded to General Lee and his soldiers at Appointtox. The order, however, excludes from these terms such persons as claim omes in the District of Columbia, or States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, Such are prohibited from returning to their iomes without special permission from the War Department. Major - General Gibbons, commanding

Twenty-fourth Army Corps, has established his headquarters on the River Road, or the Cary Street extension, one mile from the city. He has not much to do out there, but his headquarters are very stylish, and he and his subalterns are putting on many airs.

The Adams Express Company, which deserted Richmond at the first shot of the cannon in 1881, has come back again, and yesterday established an office in the city. All the deserters are trooping in, now that there are some pickings. The President of the United States, and his

name is Johnson, has recognized Dan ing as vice-consul of Italy, stationed at Rich-

The men of New York who speculate in gold coin are at sea. One day the precious metal, without any known cause, soars away up yonder, and the next day it is down to the bottom. The latest reports are to the effect that gold was selling freely at 129, which was considerably below the figure quoted two weeks ago.

Current Editorial Comment

The experiment of practically transferring the functions of government to the people in their capacity of voters at the Reforming Petition Abuses polls through the initiative, refer-

endum and recall has come to its own in the State of Washington. The peti-tion nuisance, as it is now called, has finally become too great for tolerance. It is an axiom that anybody will sign a petition for anything. Professional or regular passers of petitions became familiar figures. The presentations of petitions became a nuisance. So the Legislature has passed a law—and over the Governor's veto—that there shall be no more petition passing and solicitation of signatures. Hereafter when petitions are desired for some of the objects which the Western idea of managing government approves, such petitions shall be posted at certain places, and voters sufficiently oncerned shall go there to sign their names. This is a decided improvement. The old willing ness to sign petitions, often to get rid of impor-tunity, resulted in so many frivolous and in-jurious things in the way of careless nomina-tions, freak legislation, and so on, that the initiative and referendum fell into disrepute. Hereafter the voter must be sufficiently inter-ested to go after the petition, instead of having it come after him. It is a rational reform, for there is no more reason that a petition should be brought to the voter than that the ballot box should be. This may indicate that a sober senso is taking hold of the people, and that they will ask themselves later why there should be petitions at all. Possibly it is the swing of the pendulum starting back toward representative government by which voters shall elect men to player says, resign,

attend to the needed affairs of lawmaking and attend to the needed affairs of lawmaking and public regulation. Petition is a legitimate func-tion in public life, but its legitimacy lies in the sober consideration of the signers concerning some abuse to which it is deemed desirable that the regular functions of government have their attention called in this emphatic manner. When is used as a regular political instrument, as it is used as a regular political instrument, as it has been under the new-fangled form of government in Western States, it loses its force and effect and becomes an instrument of political manipulation. The State of Washington has taken one step to get out of the muddle of government which the hysteria of recent years has caused.—Indianapolis News.

Allegiance of the inspired German press a strange delusion that in case of hostilities between Germany and the United States the so-called Divided

German-Americans of this country will take sides with Germany, and we shall be torn by a civil war that will leave us help-less. That belief is the inspiration of madness. Berlin could make no graver blunder than to be guided by it in shaping its reply to the President's note. Foreigners are often deceived by the acrimonies of American controversy. They are never more certain to be deceived than when German-Americans of this counare never more certain to be deceived than when are never more certain to be deceived than when they expect the American people, in the face of a national crisis, to divide on racial lines. The true sentiment of American citizens of German blood and German birth is expressed by that noble old patriot, Rudolph Blankenburg, Mayor of Philadelphia, when he says, "I am past seventy, but, my friends, that is not too old to fight in defense of the flag if necessary." In any issue of war between Germany and Great Britain their sympathies are naturally with Germany. their sympathies are naturally with Germany. In any issue of war between Germany and the United States their sympathies and their lives will be with the United States. This is their country. Its laws are their laws. Its government is their government. Its institutions are their institutions. Its rights are their rights. Its honor is their honor. Its future is the future of their posterity.—New York World.

The Voice of the People

Derivation of West Point.

Derivation of West Point.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—Whether the name of West Point is changed is entirely an affair of the people of that town; but such a mistake as that made in a recent issue as to the origin of the name should be corrected.

An Indian named John West, a son of the Queen of Pamunkey, appears once in our records, but he had nothing to do with the name West Point. John West, brother of Lord Delaware, and one of three brothers who were Governors of Virginia, patented land at and near West Point at an early date, and the holdings of the family were largely increased by his sons and grandsons. Down to the Revolution the family of West, living here, was not only one of the most prominent in the county, but in the colony. Indeed, it has the unique distinction of being the only family ever complimented by a Virginia only family ever complimented by a Virginia Legislature. In 1660, in consideration of "the many important favours and services rendered to the countrey of Virginia by this noble family of the Wests." Colonel John West, then their

of the Wests, Colonel John West, then their only survivor, was exempted from taxation.

West Point already has a legal name as a town. In April, 1591, a port was established "for the upper parts of York River at West Point." In October, 1785, the Assembly named the town at West Point, Delaware. The feoffees to sell lots were John Waller, Philip Whitehead and John West, and the records of King William County, under date of December 4, 1706, contain numerous deeds for lots in the town of Delaware. Among the purchasers appear the names of Waller, Whitehead, Anderson, Carr, Walker, Miles, Terry, Meriweather, Mimo, Clough, Willis, Chew, Wyatt, Dabney, Priddy, Fox, West, Chadwick, Higgason, Pickells, Claiborne, Littlepage, Platt, Fleming, Willeroy, Dickerson, Sears, Binford and Taylor.

Richmond, May 17, 1915.

Answers Submarine's Defender.

Answers Submarine's Defender.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—In your column under the heading, "The Voice of the People," appears an article written by Dr. Roland B. Grom. This gentleman claims to be an American in every sense of the word. I wish to deny this allegation, and believe that every true American that reads his article will agree with me. It may be true that Dr. Grom's grandfather and father may have worn the Gray, but after reading his article I am convinced that this man himself is not worthy to wear either the Gray or Blue. In my humble judgment, a man that will wantonly condone a crime like the sinking by a German submarine of a merchant ship earrying women and children without even a remote chance of rescue on the high seas (free to all nations of the earth) is not a true American or worthy to be called such. This man goes further and states that they got what they American or worthy to be called such. This man goes further and states that they got what they deserved. Is not this enough to make one's blood boil when one thinks of those helpless little children struggling in the blue water of the ocean without an effort to save the little bodies from certain death?

I would like to say one more word. No, Dr. Grom, I think you are wrong. The sentiment of the people is with the allies, and not with your friends, the Germans.

F. E. G.

Petersburg, Va., May 14, 1915.

Chemical Company's Dividend.

Chemical Company's Dividend.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—An editorial in your paper of to-day, headed, "Policy of Overcaution." I think might be misleading to people who do not thoroughly understand the situation.

You are right in stating that the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company has been for many years a regular dividend payer. In fact, it has paid dividends on its preferred stock of 8 per cent every year since it was organized in October, 1855. It has paid these dividends quarterly, except the last two quarters of the fiscal year ending May 31, 1915. For these two dividends, amounting to 4 per cent, the board of directors of the company declared a scrip dividend, which will be issued to stockholders of record May 31, 1915, just as soon as the scrip can be properly prepared, countersigned and registered by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York. This scrip bears interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, and matures May 31, 1916, with the right of redemption by the company January 1, 1916, at par and accrued interest.

We have positive assurance that any stock-We have positive assurance that any stock-

holder who desires to sell his scrip any the during June, 1915, can do so at the rate of per cent of its par value; so that no scri holder will be called upon to sacrifice his scr nor can we see that under these conditions any preferred stockholder can have any just cause of complaint.

President Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

Richmond, May 17, 1915.

Richmond, May 17, 1915.,

Queries and Answers

How may a person who will be twenty-one by election day get his poll tax paid, seeing that there is no assessment against him? HANOVER

He would have to explain the facts to the assessor, who is empowered to make assessment in such cases.

Examination of Minerals.

Examination of Minerals.

May I have minerals examined free of charge anywhere in Virginia?

The Commissioner of Agriculture, Capitol Building, Richmond, Va., will do the best he can to have the Bureau of Chemistry attached to his office do this sort of work for citizens of the State. Write to him.

I go to fill an engagement to take a lady driving and find three callers. Would it be good manners for her to keep her engagement

Carnegle Medal.

To whom should application be made for the Carnegie medal?

A. F. H.
F. M. Wilmot, Secretary Carnegie Hero Fund, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Will you tell me why you replied in your paper to a recent query when I sent stamped and addressed envelope for answer?

MISS P O Your question was one of some general inter-There was nothing about it which rendered the answer as given improper. You signed your name in full, and the initials only were given name in full, and the initials only were given in the paper. We should soon have no query column if we sent private replies to all questions and, then, as we should not have the incentive of keeping up a valuable department of the paper, we should soon cease to reply at all to letters such as yours. It often happens that a query takes an hour to answer. Sometimes a subscriber will with a single question get from us in labor and time as much as would pay for his year's subscription and without the privilege of making up a Query Column from our correspondence we should, as the chess our correspondence we should, as the chess

SOMETHING BEHIND IT

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



-From the Nashville Tennessean.

COMMUNITY BUILDING STUPIDITY (Frederick L. Ackerman in Journal of American Institute of Architects.)

This statement concerns but two the investment. This condition results This statement concerns but two phases of the many complex problems surrounding the building of our cities—windows in the walls upon the party line and the width of rear yards.

rapid shifting districts and the resulting uncertainty of land values, may, in a large degree, be traced directly to the fact that we have not properly considered either. rapid shifting districts and the re-

in a large degree, be traced directly to the fact that we have not properly considered either of these problems, nor made any adequate attempt to solve them by proper laws and ordinances.

The laws of New York City on these two subjects are typical; this argument is, therefore, based upon conditions in that city, for it is there that the greatest amount of data and material exists upon which the facts required in a demonstration may be established. The argument also presupposes city blocks approximating the size in New York City, of a varying length and about 200 feet in width.

The first proposition is this; the use of windows in the wall along the party line produces congestion, is the most important of all factors tending toward the creation of the present inadequate width of yards in the rear, and in the end reduces the earning power of money invested in realty.

I shall assume, in this argument, that the majority of structures of a com-

mercial nature are built by promotors. I believe this to be a fact. The motives of the operator are the promo-I believe this to the operator are the promotives of others.

It also provides—an important element in progress—that realty can be made to produce a better and a more reasonable return upon the money inin districts and blocks, shows us that the first operations in any given districts are almost without exception confined to corners and to isolated plots within a block. In other words, it is rare to find one side or even a quarter of a block solidly developed at one time; the tendency is to select alternate plots. The reasons for this are perfectly obvious; windows are permitted along the property line, and by building thus upon alternate and better and a more measurement in the made to produce a better and a more reasonable return upon the money invested in it.

I doubt if a single example can be entire block at one time, has not properly conserved his light. To properly the limit of volume allowed by the present laws would be about as foolhardy a proposal as one could imagine. this are perfectly obvious; windows are permitted along the property line, and by building thus upon alternate pieces of property, it is possible—for a time at least—to show an excellent rent roll. It is, therefore, easy to sell, for there are buyers of gold bricks still in the world. Thus also is it possible, by the limit of volume allowed by the present laws would be about as fool-hardy a proposal as one could imagine.

College Attendance Gains

The number of college students in a new building, in a good neighborhood. to fill the building at a low rent. I creases during hard times and dimin-say low rent; for that statement there lishes in times of prosperity, accordis a reason; the promotor has not de- ing to statistics. The period of deducted from his plot or floor-space any area for lights for the offices within pression in the early portion of 1914 the center of the building, and, of was prolonged by the declaration of course, he can use a low unit for his war. Perhaps as a consequence, at rental price-his neighbor furnishes least as a coincidence, three univer-

adjoining owner, feeling the tax burgh, gained more than 1,000 stu-burden, improves (?) his property?

of the side windows would vacate his moves to other quarters. tenant with the short-term lease either moves or secures an appreciable re-duction in rent—and the owner pockets the his loss. The above is not a theoretical case.

One who has watched the changes in occupancy which occur in building after building of the type considered. known the anxiety of landlord during the period when his neighbor took back his own, does not ask for further demonstration. If one is in doubt, consider the matter with a landlord of a narrow building approximately ninety feet deep, after the block has been completely will approximately ninety feet deep, after the block has been completely built up. By the absolute prohibition of this vicious practice of allowing windows in the walls along the party line, or by providing that such windows be adjudged a material damage to the adjacent owner, can we not eliminate the basic cause of dark offices, insufficient yards in the rear, shifting occupancy and property values, and independent of medical colleges during this session, there will be a occupancy and property values, and in-during this session, there will be a adequate return upon investment? Pro-decided decrease, according to the adequate return upon investment? Pro-moters will then be forced to provide an ample plottage if they wish to erect sociation. Of about sixty-five meda high building; they will be forced to light all of their building if they wish to rent, and they will adjust the total volume of the building to its ultimate and natural earning power—not per cent in each of the last few years to an earning power based upon the The raising of the standards for adpossession of light and air which be-

fact, no prohibition at all, but rather a protection—buildings will in the end

The second proposition is this: the present legal requirements as regards width of yards at the rear has devel-oped a most uneconomic type of commercial structure.
It is my belief that the volume of

upon the economic side of building operations.

that would be playing right into their ands, and that is not the game Uncle stability of rental values, and, in con-sequence, the stability of property

sequence, the stability of property values, none is of greater importance than the proper adjustment between unoccupied space at the rear within the block. Of the many factors which determine the relation of income to invest-

ment, there is none of greater importance than the above regulation. The present revenue from buildings in highly developed areas, even when buildings are calculated as fully occupied, shows an inadequate return upon

It is my belief that the congested percentage of occupancy in, the lower condition within our larger cities, the areas.

money invested in realty.

I shall assume, in this argument, that
the majority of structures of a comthe majority of str insures their investment against depreciation resulting directly from the acts

creases during hard times and dimin-What occurs a little later when the sities, Columbia, California and Pittsdents each in all departments. five. having been wise enough to insert a clause to the effect that the closing of the allegations of the allegati Illinois, Nebraska, Cornell. and Michigan, gained more than 300.

The increase of registration in hard times is particularly to b Business reverses apparently make men real-ize that mental capital is of greater permanent value than the material resources.

Our universities now begin to rival even the largest of the foreign universities in the number of students registered. During the present year, and while the war lasts, there will be much more educational activity in this country than in any of the countries of Europe. The following unitries of Europe. The following universities now each have more than

sociation. Of about sixty-five med-ical colleges from which reports have heen received, enrollments show that this decrease will be about \$ per cent, as compared with from 3 to 6 per cent in each of the last few years. mission to medical colleges, therefore one of the state o medicine as a life work has been reduced to nearly the normal a protection—buildings will in the end assume a natural relation to the block supply for this country, and that supply old be much better qualified.

Uncle Sam's Game. (Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.)

Germany sinks or attacks our ships and Great Britain undertakes to reguunoccupied space within a block is the papers of each country wonder why upon the economic side of bearing we don't go to were related to the papers of each country wonder why upon the economic side of bearing we don't go to were related to the state of the state o Well, one good reason is that to do Sam is playing at this particular time.

Picturing Jim Ham.

(Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

If by any gyration of the whirligis of politics Jim Hamilton Lewis should be made Vice-President of the United States, and therefore the president of the Senate, he would assuredly be the most picturesque figure in the chair of that body since the time when John J. Ingalls, of Kansas, was presiding officer pro tempore. It is fair to Theodore Roosevelt to say that he didn't have half a chance.